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Forty-fifth session

Update on Rwanda Emergency

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Within a few months of the October 1993 civil unrest in Burundi, which by the end of the year had forced over 650,000 Burundi nationals to leave their country, Rwanda experienced once again the trauma of socio-political upheaval and inter-ethnic violence. In the space of a few weeks, hundreds of thousands of persons were killed, following the dramatic events of 6 April 1994, when an aircraft carrying the Presidents of Burundi and Rwanda was shot down, killing both of them and several ministers.

2. The resulting turmoil led to a massive exodus of refugees (see attached table for current refugee estimates). The scope and character of the massacres in Rwanda and their consequences remain a major preoccupation. They have disrupted life to such an extent and caused such levels of disorientation among the population that UNHCR is providing simultaneously protection and assistance to a very large refugee caseload, assisting spontaneous returns and providing relief to internally displaced persons. To respond to the crisis adequately, UNHCR had to develop a clear set of priorities in order to implement appropriate activities, whilst not losing sight of the conceptual framework but allowing for the flexibility required by a fast changing situation.

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3. The developments in Burundi are also of grave concern, increasing fears that the recent tragedy in Rwanda may be repeated in Burundi. Incidents of serious civil unrest continue, mainly in Bujumbura, but also in the provinces of Kirundo and Cibitoke. In a significant breakthrough Burundi political parties signed the Convention of Government on 10 September 1994. The election of a new President and establishment of a new Government, which will facilitate international assistance for the country's rehabilitation, are dependent on the results of on-going negotiations.

4. In addition to paying close attention to developments in Burundi, UNHCR's main areas of concern in the region are:

- the security of refugees and aid workers in asylum countries;
- conditions of safety inside Rwanda for the return of refugees and prevention of further flight from Rwanda; and
- the continuation of assistance on the scale required.

II. SECURITY FOR REFUGEES AND RETURNEES

5. A high level of violence characterizes the situation in refugee camps, particularly in Zaire. Murders, assaults and harassment of refugees are daily occurrences. Even relief workers have been physically threatened with machetes and axes.

6. While overcrowded and poor living conditions have a negative impact overall, the responsibility for security incidents lies primarily with militiamen, often acting at the instigation of some former civilian leaders whose aim it is to maintain control over the refugee population, to prevent repatriation and to benefit from the distribution of assistance. Organized gangs of thugs also operate in all camps, especially in Zaire, where security problems are compounded by the presence of the former Rwandese army in the refugee camps or in their vicinity.

7. Poor security conditions have a direct negative impact on assistance programmes. Vulnerable groups have less access to food and non-governmental organization (NGO) medical personnel cannot work at night, a time at which children in the centres for unaccompanied minors require medical assistance most. UNHCR has taken measures in the camps in Goma, by organizing groups of women and of influential elders and establishing more food distribution points, in an attempt to improve the situation; however a solution requires firm political action.

8. In this regard, UNHCR has been in contact with the Zairian authorities, both in Kinshasa and at the local level. The Secretary-General, who is himself gravely concerned with the problem and was approached by UNHCR, dispatched a mission to Zaire from 12 to 14 September 1994, led by his Special Representative in Rwanda and included UNHCR's Special Envoy, to examine ways and means of tackling the security problems with the appropriate authorities at the highest level.

9. The envisaged plan of action already agreed to by the authorities includes the disarmament and encampment of former Rwandese Army soldiers in sites away from the refugee camps and the Zaire/Rwanda/Burundi borders. It also considers the removal of the former Rwandese senior leadership from that region. Despite the goodwill and intentions on the part of the authorities, Zaire faces its own political and economic difficulties and would need international assistance to implement these measures and to maintain security in refugee camps. Within the framework of its mandate and subject to the availability of resources, UNHCR is prepared to contribute to finding a solution to the security problem facing refugees.

10. Killings of refugees have taken place in Burundi over the past few weeks, in particular a serious incident in Kirundo Province in June 1994 when close to a hundred refugees were slaughtered. Also in Kirundo, in August 1994, a UNHCR Field Officer was killed. Following security incidents, in Muyinga and Kirundo Provinces particularly, refugees have been fleeing in increasing numbers to the United Republic of Tanzania. UNHCR has requested the authorities at the highest level not to investigate the incidents and to take measures necessary to protect refugees and aid workers.

11. As in Zaire, the control exercised over refugees by former Rwandese local leaders and militiamen is the main source of insecurity in the refugee camps in the United Republic of Tanzania. UNHCR has been working with the Government to accelerate the deployment of a larger police contingent in the refugee camps.

III. RETURN TO RWANDA

12. UNHCR is of the opinion that voluntary repatriation of refugees to Rwanda is the best solution to the refugee crisis provided that it takes place in conditions of safety and dignity. In a country which was often subjected to human rights violations, as evidenced by the massacres which occurred during the recent civil war, the presence of United Nations human rights monitors enhances confidence-building measures. UNHCR, through its field presence and in cooperation with the human rights monitors who are now being deployed, is monitoring the overall security situation in the country and particularly that of returnees.

13. Despite the good intentions expressed and the guarantees given by the new Rwandese Government, there are reports of arrests of returnees and of residents, as well as of summary executions and disappearances in the south and south-eastern areas of the country. Refugees who arrived recently in the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire report violence against them while in Rwanda. The Government was informed of these findings and whilst contesting the allegations undertook to investigate them further. Arrangments are being made for a thorough investigation to be carried out by the Commission of Experts established by Security Council resolution 935.

14. While the return from neighbouring countries of those refugees who left Rwanda after April 1994 has not been on a massive scale, significant numbers of refugees who left the country between 1959 and 1993 are coming back (see paragraph 34). Many are occupying houses and lands left vacant by those who fled since April. Though the Government has repeatedly stated that the right to property shall be respected and that it is willing to act in the spirit of the Arusha

Agreement, empty houses and vacated land continue to be occupied. The extent to which these returnees are settling on the property of absent owners is one of the main areas of concern to UNHCR and the subject of continuing dialogue with the authorities.

15. As the agency mandated to protect refugees and promote their voluntary repatriation, UNHCR is handling assistance to spontaneous returnee movements with a significant number of implementing partners and in close cooperation with other United Nations agencies. UNHCR preparations for a large-scale return continue, although voluntary repatriation to Rwanda is a complex and, in all likelihood, lengthy process. In that context, at the beginning of September, an informal meeting was held in Addis Ababa with senior officials of the five countries affected by the emergency, the observers to the Arusha negotiations, the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the High Commissioner. It was agreed that repatriation tripartite agreements (Rwanda-UNHCR-country of asylum) should be formalized and that a Joint Commission should be established to ensure the existence of minimum conditions conducive to repatriation and to support the repatriation process.

IV. EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND RELIEF ASSISTANCE

16. In April and in July 1994 very sudden and extraordinarily large refugee movements took place - some two million persons fled Rwanda seeking refuge in Burundi, the United Republic of Tanzania and eastern Zaire. In a matter of days they crossed the border and settled in ecologically fragile areas, close to borders. While security remains a problem in need of firm political action and follow-up, refugees have been assisted by the collective efforts of NGOs, donor Government service personnel and United Nations humanitarian agencies.

17. The magnitude and complexity of the exodus into Goma required innovative approaches, such as the creation of "service packages" (see paragraph 23), and the development of an immediate capacity to lift relief supplies to the area. In an effort involving many donors, and United Nations humanitarian agencies, an airlift, modelled on the Sarajevo experience, was quickly organized, with a coordination cell established at UNHCR Headquarters. Within days the air-bridge was in full swing and flight crews, ground personnel and air cell coordination teams were managing a 24-hour relief operation. The airlift, initially only to Goma, and later expanded to Kigali and Bukavu, conducted over 2,000 flights between July and mid-September.

A. United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda

18. In the United Republic of Tanzania, 60 UNHCR international staff are working with more than 25 NGOs to assist over 500,000 refugees in the Ngara and Karagwe districts. Although the provision of assistance to this very large refugee caseload has stabilized, the situation remains fragile: water availibility is below accepted standards and death rates are high. It should be noted, however, that statistics are being distorted by the very poor physical condition of new arrivals, who, although in a minority, constitute the majority in the mortality rate figures (in one community in Lumasi camp, for example, they represent 38 per cent of the population but 75 per cent of the mortality rate).

19. With the support of ECHO, UNHCR, implementing partners and the Government are improving primary education at the camps through the procurement of school tents, training and payment of teachers who are recruited from the refugee population. In close coordination with the Tanzanian Government, UNHCR and implementing partners are developing two major environmental projects, which cover fuelwood distribution, tree marking, wood-saving stoves and reafforestation.

20. In addition to the nine existing refugee sites, others are in the process of being identified in order to decongest some of the larger camps, to respond to the continued refugee influx and as contingency for a possible new exodus.

21. UNHCR is assisting some 10,000 Rwandese refugees in Kiboro and Rwembogo transit camps in Uganda. The population has stabilized and plans are afoot for the transfer of refugees to Oruchinga, farther removed from the border, where land for farming is available. Some 120,000 Rwandese refugees, some of whom have been in Uganda since 1959, have repatriated spontaneously.

B. Eastern Zaire

22. By mid-September 1994, UNHCR had deployed 80 international staff members in eastern Zaire, running programmes and operations covered by offices in Goma, Bukavu and Uvira. While security remains a major problem, assistance for refugees in Goma has improved and the immediate emergency has been overcome, though that is not the case in Bukavu or Uvira. It is estimated that there are up to one million Rwandese refugees in north and south Kivu; in addition, some 145,000 Burundi refugees are in the Uvira region.

23. The sudden and very large refugee influx into Goma (close to one million people in four days) demonstrated that traditional approaches would not constitute an effective response to this very complex crisis. While the numbers alone made the operation extraordinary, very complicated logistics and an adverse environment made it almost unmaneageable. That realization prompted UNHCR to take an innovative approach and appeal to donors to provide "service packages". This approach and the subsequent donor response brought a very dramatic situation under control; while many refugees died, more would have lost their lives if it were not for the very effective cooperation and coordinated efforts of NGOs, donor Government service personnel and United Nations humanitarian agencies.

24. Although still unacceptably high, the death rate has decreased. Medical assistance is available in all camps and the cholera epidemic has been brought under control, but dysentery remains a problem. Immunization campaigns have been undertaken in all camps. In the health sector, UNHCR implementing partners are concentrating on primary health care/prevention through the recruitment of community health workers.

25. As a result of the establishment of a World Food Programme (WFP) food pipeline and transport capacity, sufficient food is being distributed in all camps in Goma as well as in Bukavu and Uvira. However, surveys in Goma indicate that large numbers of people are suffering from malnutrition, which, given the almost adequate supply of food, points to inequitable distribution, a problem intimately linked with camp security. Also in response to the levels of malnutrition, special feeding programmes were initiated in Bukavu town. The main focus now is the

distribution of plastic sheeting - an essential item with the onset of the rainy season.

26. Water distribution has improved in Goma, but sanitation remains a major problem because of the nature of the terrain: the camps are situated on volcanic terrain, making it difficult to implement a major latrine construction programme. While donors were very responsive to the needs in the water and health sectors, the sanitation service package did not receive the same level of support.

27. Identification of sites for refugee camps remains a major problem in densely populated and intensively cultivated Bukavu. There are also very complex land property issues involving individuals, communities and government agencies. The result is that, despite the efforts of UNHCR and its implementing partners, there are still thousands of refugees in the streets of Bukavu town as well as many others who remain outside the camps, in the surrounding areas.

28. Refugee registration has started in Goma (expected to be concluded by end of September 1994) and is planned for Bukavu. More accurate refugee statistics will help to improve distribution of food and non-food items as well as to provide more effective protection. The result of the census will also be taken in consideration as UNHCR, in cooperation with local authorities, continues to search for new sites in the Goma, Bukavu and Uvira areas.

C. Burundi

29. With six offices and 46 international staff members, UNHCR and 16 NGO implementing partners are providing assistance to some 270,000 Rwandese refugees who fled to Burundi between 1959 and 1993, and after April 1994. The old caseload has started to repatriate spontaneously. Other candidates for voluntary repatriation are being registered by UNHCR Burundi, in coordination with the UNHCR office in Kigali.

30. Apart from some 10,000 refugees, the new population (207,000) has been accommodated in camps with basic services: access roads have been opened, sanitation and water services installed, and health systems are available. Individual assistance in the form of plastic sheeting, blankets, jerrycans and cooking sets is being distributed to the majority of the families. However, given the emergency needs in Goma and Bukavu, several assistance items which were supposed to be delivered to the refugee camps in Burundi were redirected to those locations. By mid-September 1994 replacement items started to reach Bujumbura for further distribution amongst the most needy refugees.

31. Assistance to returnees (some 500,000 persons who fled to Rwanda in the aftermath of the October 1993 events and returned to Burundi after April 1994) has been disrupted by several factors: lack of security in the areas of return; the geographical spread of places of return; the emergency situation of the Rwandese refugees in Burundi; and the emergency in Goma and Bukavu to where, as indicated above, some of the relief assistance stocks in the area were diverted.

32. Owing to the scarcity of land available, a significant number of these returnees remain in camps or in other temporary accommodation. As a result, they are dependent on the international community for assistance until a solution to the

land issue is found (UNHCR assistance to returnees in possession of land focuses on the distribution of seeds and tools as a step toward self-sufficiency). Returnee camps offer basic services such as water, health, sanitation and educational facilities. Land continues to be a politically sensitive issue in Burundi and for the time being, given the volatile situation in the country, UNHCR has not been able to raise these concerns with the authorities.

D. Rwanda

33. In order to provide immediate assistance to all returnees and to needy internally displaced persons (IDPs) in areas of return inside Rwanda, UNHCR has entered into an agreement with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for the transport of returnees. NGOs are providing technical support to the transport operation and are running "way stations", established along return routes. At each of the "way stations" emergency facilities have been established, providing returnees and IDPs with medical assistance, water and food. UNHCR is also providing returnees with a repatriation package containing soap, blankets, jerrycans and mats.

34. It is estimated that some 450,000 refugees had gone back to Rwanda by mid-September (210,000 from eastern Zaire, 120,000 from Uganda and 120,000 from Burundi). A number of internally displaced persons in the south-western part of the country have been returning to the region between Butare and Gitarama; the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), IOM and UNHCR have been providing transport assistance.

35. With the start of the rainy season, the rapid distribution of agricultural seeds and tools is of crucial importance to enable returnees to progress quickly towards self-sufficiency. Seeds and agricultural tools will also be distributed to needy residents. Returning refugees are also receiving plastic sheeting to provide them with some temporary shelter while the rehabilitation of houses with local materials is in progress. Housing needs for particular groups of returnees after their long absence of 20 to 30 years are being examined jointly by UNHCR, with the Government and other United Nations agencies.

36. Initial assessments made by UNHCR in communities of return indicate that the health sector presents one of the most serious problems in the country: the basic infrastructure has been damaged, most trained personnel have left the country and no medicines or medical equipment are available. UNHCR has identified some health centres in remote areas in need of urgent rehabilitation and equipment to cope with returnee arrivals and those in transit towards their villages of origin. Several agreements are being signed with NGOs to implement projects in this sector.

37. Education facilities have also been looted and/or destroyed. UNHCR is at this stage planning its participation in the rehabilitation of some educational facilities in returnee-impacted areas. The identification of remote facilities to be repaired and equipped in rural areas will be undertaken in conjunction with the Ministry of Education, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), who are the major agencies assisting the Government in this sector.

38. Whilst UNHCR coordinates relief activities for refugees in neighbouring countries of asylum in accordance with its traditional mandate, in Rwanda itself it participates in United Nations efforts on the basis of the allocation of responsibilities made among United Nations agencies.

39. UNHCR's limited community rehabilitation activities are part of the comprehensive "Rwandese Emergency Normalization Plan", prepared by the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office (UNREO). In this Plan, UNHCR is sharing responsibility with the respective United Nations sectoral agencies, under the overall coordination of UNREO. In this context and because of the internal division of responsibilities, UNHCR was called upon to play a prominent role in the assistance of the IDPs in the south-west of the country. While this was initially considered a preventive measure to avoid further outflow, IDPs continue to receive UNHCR assistance.

40. UNHCR programmes and activities in Rwanda are undertaken by its implementing partners and 48 international staff members are working in the country. Since the declaration of the cease-fire in Rwanda, UNHCR has reopened its Branch Office in the capital Kigali and created five Field Offices (in Gisenyi, Gikongoro, Butare, Cyangugu and Kibungo). There are over 100 NGOs working in Rwanda.

V. UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

41. The problem of unaccompanied minors has reached such proportions (a conservative estimate puts their number at 60,000 in all five countries of the emergency area), that it requires very effective coordination and cooperation of all agencies involved in this issue. Several NGOs, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UNICEF and UNHCR have been working together both in developing approaches to the problem and in actual implementation of projects.

42. The Guidelines on Adoption of Unaccompanied Minors issued by ICRC, UNICEF and UNHCR provide a framework for action, the salient features of which are that children in an emergency context are not available for adoption. Since most unaccompanied children are not orphans, what they need is suitable interim care with a view to possible reunification with their families.

43. Within the framework of UNHCR's regional policy on "Refugee Unaccompanied Minors", the following activities are being implemented: support to government institutions and NGOs supporting "foster families"; support to NGO projects which aim to help reunite refugee/returnee children separated from their parents/guardians as a result of the conflict; and emergency support to existing community centres housing unaccompanied minors.

44. Provided that the physical security of unaccompanied minors is assured and their basic material needs are satisfactorily met in the countries of asylum, UNHCR is not yet advocating their repatriation to Rwanda. Rehabilitation of Kigali and other locations is a pre-condition for successful reintegration of vulnerable groups such as unaccompanied minors. The adult repatriation movement has not yet gained momentum and vulnerable groups requiring support systems in Rwanda should not be among the first to return.

VI. BUDGET AND FUNDING

45. In July 1994, UNHCR issued an Appeal covering the requirements for the Burundi and Rwanda Emergency Operation, including repatriation, for the period 1 January to 31 December 1994. The total number of refugees and returnees in need of assistance was then estimated at 700,000 refugees, with 600,000 mainly Burundi returnees, while a provision was also included for the procurement of domestic relief items for an additional 500,000 persons. The document also included a Flash Appeal for funds to cover immediate, initial needs for three months for an estimated number of 1,700,000 new Rwandese refugees, who had sought asylum in Zaire starting 13 July 1994.

46. The combined Appeal amounts to $ 258.2 million and, at the third week of September 1994, a total of $ 194.8 million had been received in contributions against which $ 158.3 million are obligated. UNHCR is at present reviewing its total 1994 requirements, particularly the needs up to the end of the year in view of the July 1994 influx into Zaire, as well as the requirements for an increased number of Rwandese returnees. It is expected that the requirements will increase by between $ 40 million and $ 50 million.

47. UNHCR's 1995 requirements for assistance to Burundi and Rwandese refugees and returnees will be presented at a later stage, given the fluidity of the present situation. Donors will be kept informed continuously regarding developments and needs of UNHCR's assistance programmes.

VI. FUTURE PROSPECTS

48. Conditions in refugee camps in countries of asylum which restrict refugees from exercising their right of return, as well as the destruction and damage to infrastructure and services and the internal security in the country of origin, are among the major obstacles to the repatriation of Rwandese refugees. Only the establishment of proper security at refugee camps in countries of asylum and a peaceful reconciliation process, undertaken in conjunction with the rehabilitation of basic structures in Rwanda, will ensure the return of Rwandese refugees and internally displaced persons to their places of origin in large numbers.

49. UNHCR is deeply concerned with the very large number of refugees in asylum countries, which continues to represent a destabilizing factor in the region. The sustainability of an extended relief assistance programme for these two million refugees is also of great concern. UNHCR will continue to work towards a durable solution to the problem and seek the necessary support for the creation of conditions conducive to voluntary repatriation. However, as a large-scale repatriation is not possible at the moment, refugee assistance in camps must be maintained and improved.

50. In the meantime, new refugee sites have to be identified and developed to allow for decongestion in camps and thus improve security and delivery of assistance. Due to the nature of the refugee flight, most camps are currently too close to the border, representing a possible security threat for refugees and adding to tension in the region. In addition, natural resources, local infrastructure and services in asylum countries are being stretched to the limit by

the continued presence of such a large refugee population. Bukavu and Goma schools occupied by refugees, and the destruction of vegetation in the Benaco camp region are just two illustrations of the problem.

51. In order to reduce operational costs and also in response to the closure of the Entebbe airhead operation at the end of September, the UNHCR airlift will be reduced and the airhead will be transfered to Kigali. UNHCR will utilise commercial transport companies to truck relief items from the Dar es Salaam and Mombasa ports to Zaire, Burundi, the United Republic of Tanzania and Rwanda. Most goods will be moved by road, but rail routes will also be used.

52. According to feasibility studies recently concluded, relief items will be delivered to Kigali, Bujumbura, Ngara, Kigoma and Goma, from where they will be transported by UNHCR trucks or those of implementing partners to local warehouses. There are other contingency plans (including increasing the airlift capacity again), in the event that a political, security or any other situation might hinder road traffic or border crossings. A regional emergency non-food items stock is being established to cover the needs of 500,000 persons. It will be used as required to cover either a new emergency in the region or immediate needs arising in already established operations.

VII. LESSONS LEARNED

53. Although the crisis is not over yet, UNHCR and its major partners have already amassed a significant amount of experience which needs to be reviewed and reflected upon to systematize the information and knowledge obtained. With this objective in mind, UNHCR will soon invite major partners for a "lessons-learned" exercise. While traditional activities of the emergency operation will be reviewed, the focus of attention will be on new experiences in particular.

54. One topic of great interest is that of service packages, a concept created to respond to the influx into Goma. Such packages had a positive and fundamental impact and made the Goma crisis manageable. But there are also aspects of this new approach which require improvement. Among them: the establishment of criteria which will indicate when service packages are required; a more precise definition of what services are needed in order better to indicate to potential donors the type and volume of resources required as well as expected length of commitment; and a hand-over mechanism to traditional implementing partners.

55. UNHCR's response to the emergency should be reviewed both in terms of its own internal capacity - deployment of staff and establishment of field offices, immediate delivery of supplies, coordination between field and Headquarters, etc - as well as its contributions - expertise and mandated responsibilities - to the wider efforts of the international community emergency response mechanisms. A similar evaluation could be undertaken by UNHCR's major partners in order to enrich reflections on a key aspect of the "lessons-learned" exercise: how the dynamics of the emergency relate to the dynamics of the emergency response support system.

56. The Rwanda-Burundi operation was and still is very complex and has suffered from a series of logistical, institutional, political and administrative constraints. In the context of the proposed evaluation, it would also be useful for UNHCR and its major partners to identify preparedness requirements for any possible new refugee crisis in the region, taking into consideration the current shortage of sites and environmental limitations, security problems at refugee camps, and the overstretched facilities in the different asylum countries.

RWANDESE AND BURUNDI REFUGEE FIGURES *

COUNTRY OF ASYLUM	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN BURUNDI	RWANDA	TOTAL (21/9/94)
BURUNDI (1)		277,000	277,000
RWANDA (2)	6,000		6,000
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA (3)	40,000	510,000	550,000
UGANDA		10,000	10,000
ZAIRE (South Kivu) BUKAVU (4)		450,000	628,100
ZAIRE (South Kivu) UVIRA	145,900	32,200	
ZAIRE(North Kivu) GOMA (5)		850,000	850,000
TOTAL	191,900	2,129,200	2,321,100

*** All figures are estimates, and have been rounded.**

Notes:

1– Post April caseload : 207,000
1959–1993 caseload : 70,000
Refugees of the old caseload are registering for voluntary repatriation since 19 September.

2– Information available to UNHCR early September indicates that most Burundi refugees in Rwanda have left the country either to repatriate or to seek asylum in neighbouring countries. UNHCR field office continue to investigate the whereabouts of this caseload.

3– Though at a slower pace, the influx of Rwandese refugees continues (Between 10 and 16 September some 5,000 new arrivals were registered in Ngara). Their physical condition is bad– dehydration, malnutrition, illness – and many had machete wounds. Following security incidents in Muyinga and Kirundo Provinces particularly, Burundi Hutus have been fleeing increasing numbers to the United Republic of Tanzania: 989 during August, 635 in the first week of September, and approximately 250 a day between 10–17 September.

4– Bukavu– with the influx at the end of Augus*, the estimated number of new refugees brought totals to 450,000, of which 200,000 are estimated to be in need of UNHCR assistance.
Uvira– even with no further influx from Rwanda/Burundi, the Uvira caseload will increase again as more refugees (up to 50,000) from the Bukavu region are transferred to Uvira camps.

5– Working figure until refugee registration is concluded.

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Corrigendum

1. Paragraph 10, Line 6:

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